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ad sextuplo longioribus. Hab. in saxis fluvios juxta, Painesville, Ohio.

This plant was collected by a son of Dr. Beardslee from stones in rapid waters along with *Lemanea* and *Chantransia violacea*. It may possibly be a variety of the latter; if so it is a very extraordinary development, three to six times thicker than the typical form. It is nearer *Ch. amethystea*, Ktz. but differs in size, in the absence of enlarged ends of branchlets, and in equal length of cells throughout.

Hildenbrandtia, Nardo.—*H. rivularis*, Liebm. Exposed stones in Susquehanna River, Harrisburgh, Pa.

§ 286. **Distribution of Southern Plants.**—We have received from A. H. Curtiss, Jacksonville, Florida, a list of the plants in his first and second fascicles. We have before called attention to the excellent testimony to the completeness and excellence of these specimens, "well chosen, copious and perfect, carefully put up, all named, with printed tickets in neat form and taste, and cheap at the price, viz.: 20 dollars for 250 species." The fascicles will be forwarded by the Curator of Harvard University Herbarium upon receipt of the price. The postage on packages or freight to New York or Boston will be paid by Mr. Curtiss. He also offers selections of Southern or Northern plants (Mann's Catalogue or Curtiss' Check List) at \$10 a hundred; and likewise roots and seeds; so that a very rare opportunity is presented for obtaining Southern plants. In this connection, we would second Mr. Curtiss' recommendation of the typographical work of H. N. Patterson, Oquawka, Ill., who makes a specialty of labels, check lists, &c.

§ 287. **North American Musci.**—Mr. Eugene A. Rau, and the subscriber will issue on or before the first of May next, a "List of North American Musci." It will make an Octavo pamphlet of about 20 pages, and will be printed on good book paper. The Genera and Species, will be arranged in their natural order, with an "Index Generum" at the end. By this arrangement the list will serve the several purposes of a check and exchange list, a key to the natural order of the plants, and a guide to their classification in the herbarium. The geographical distribution of the species will be given. Orders are solicited at once, as but a limited number of copies will be printed. The money may accompany the order or may be sent on receipt of the list. Price postpaid, single copies 25 cts.; 5 copies \$1.00. Address, REV. A. B. HERVEY, Troy, N. Y.

§ 288. **New Zealand Ferns.**—We learn that Mr. G. W. Belfrage, Clifton, Bosque Co., Texas, has a fine collection of New Zealand Ferns for sale.

§ 289. **Rust Botanical Club.**—A few ladies of this city have formed a club, named the "Rust Botanical Club," of which Mrs. S. M. Rust has been elected President and Mrs. Charles Barnes Vice-President. At first we shall make the study of ferns our specialty, hoping afterward to study general botany. We wish to invite correspondence on either of these subjects, and hope to be able to furnish information regarding the flora of our County especially. Mrs. Rust has made a thorough study of them, and by her ex-

ample and efforts has incited us all to closer acquaintance with our beautiful woods, lakes, &c. She discovered *Botrychium Lunaria* and *Botrychium matricariæfolium* in this County, and we hope to find *Asplenium ebenoides* also. Mrs. Barnes discovered the *Botrychium simplex*, in all its varieties, in the Adirondack region near Section No. 4, also *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, at Oneida, N. Y.

Several members of our Club wish to purchase rare herbarium specimens of North American ferns. Correspondents may address "The Rust Botanical Club," corner Green and Hawley Streets, SYRACUSE, N. Y. A MEMBER.

§ 290. **Aletris.**—Some time since I collected, on the road from Atsion to Tuckerton, I think at Bass River, between the two bridges, a peculiar form of *Aletris aurea*, Walt. It seems to be intermediate between *A. farinosa* and *A. aurea*, L. On referring it to Prof. Watson, he marks it *A. aurea* (?), and asks for a study of it while in flower, and desires mature specimens. Will Botanists collecting in that vicinity please look for it?

My brother collected at Maama, (or Miama,) Dade Co., Florida, a plant which Prof. Watson identifies as ***Carica Papaya*, L.** It is thoroughly naturalized, so far as I can judge by the representations of several unscientific friends who have lived there.

FRANKLIN, N. J.

H. H. RUSBY.

§ 291. **A Gigantic Aroid from Sumatra.**—Not long since the announcement was made to the Linnean Society, that Dr. Beccari had discovered in the Island of Sumatra a gigantic Aroid, the bulb of which measured five feet in circumference, while the much divided leaf of the plant covered an area of 45 feet in circumference! More recently a fuller account of the plant has been received from Dr. Beccari, and from this we gather the following particulars:

In external appearance and in distribution of color the new Aroid is much like the *Amorphophallus campanulatus*, the shape of the spathe being nearly the same. As to its generic character, the discoverer considers it to be nearly intermediate between the two genera *Conophallus* and *Amorphophallus*. The specimen examined possessed a spadix nearly 6 feet long, and this not including the length of the scape, which was 20 inches long and 3 inches thick (about the dimensions of the leaf-stalk). The scape was of a green color, marked with whitish orbicular spots. The largest diameter of the spathe was nearly 3 feet and its depth about 28 inches; its shape was campanulate, with deeply toothed and crumpled edges. The deeper portion of the interior was of a very pale greenish color, but the limb was of a bright blackish-purple hue. The outside of the spathe was pale green, smooth in the lower portion, but thickly corrugated and crisp above. The spadix, deprived of the spathe, measured more than 5 feet; for 8 inches of its length only it was covered with pistils underneath and with stamens above them, the sterile organs being entirely wanting. The appendix was consequently reduced to a total length of about 4.3 feet, having at the base a diameter of 8 inches, gradually tapering towards a very obtuse apex. The ovaries were purple-colored, trilocular, or sometimes bilocular, with a single anatropal ovule in each cell; free, globose-conic shaped, tapering into a long